

RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND.

DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. X.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1829.

No. 491.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, July 22.	Fayetteville, July 25.	Newbern, July 18.	Petersburg, July 17.
Barley, Cogniac, - - -	gall. 100 120	cts. 150 175	cts. 150 175	cts. 125 200
Apple, - - -	33 35	40 45	40 45	38 50
Peach, - - -	50 60	50 60	75 45	45 75
Bacon, - - -	lb. 6 7	6 6 1/2	5 6	7 7
Beeswax, - - -	22 25	20 22	20 25	22 25
Butter, - - -	15	15 20	20 25	12 25
Coffee, - - -	12 14	13 16	13 15	12 16
Corn, - - -	bush. 55 60	50	35 40	55 60
Cotton, - - -	lb. 7 8	6 7 1/2	7 7 1/2	7 9
Candles, mould, - - -	15 16	14	15	12 15
Flaxseed, rough, - - -	bush. 85	70 80		
Flour, - - -	bbl. 700	400 525	750 800	600 800
Feathers, - - -	lb. 25 28	30 35		
Gin, Holland, - - -	gall. 125 150	125 150	100 125	
Country, - - -	40 45	50	38 40	35
Iron, - - -	ton. 8	6	6 7	6 7
Lard, - - -	lb. 150 175	250 300		150 200
Lime, - - -	gall. 28 30	32 33	30 32 1/2	33 37 1/2
Molasses, - - -	keg. 8 9		8 10	7 8
Nails, Cut, assorted, - - -	bush. 25 30			
Oats, - - -	keg. 725 800			550 600
Powder, American, - - -	gall. 125	125 150	150 125	150 200
Rum, Jamaica, - - -	80 90	70 80	80 95	100 150
West India, - - -	30 34	45 50	40 42	36 37 1/2
New England, - - -	cwt. 250 275	350 400	300 325	400 500
Rice, - - -	1000	900 1000	650 700	
Shot, - - -	bush. 75 80	80 100	70 75	
Salt, Liverpool, - - -	45 50	80 90	55 60	
Turk's Island, - - -	cwt. 900 1000	900 1100	900 1000	700 1300
Sugar, Brown, - - -	lb. 20 25	18 25	16 25	16 25
Loaf, - - -	150 175	160 180	125 150	
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder, - - -	120	125 150		
Hyson, - - -			100 120	
Young Hyson, - - -	cwt. 400	500	350 1100	
Tobacco, - - -	lb. 8 9	8	9 10	
Tallow, - - -	bush. 90 100	100	100 112	
Wheat, - - -	gall. 28 30	25	35	28 30
Whiskey, - - -		250 400	300 400	250 500
Wine, Madeira, - - -		150 175	160 200	
Teneriffe, - - -		160 225	200 250	
Sherry, - - -		200 380		
Port, - - -		70 80	100 120	
Malaga, - - -				

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1829.

It is ordered by the Court, that in future, Monday of each term of the court shall be considered and set apart for the transaction of all county business, and that witnesses and jurors be summoned to attend on Tuesday of each term of the court; and that the clerk cause this order to be published for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Test,
J. Taylor, Clerk.
April 14. 77-6w

NO CREDIT.
SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,
of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves
Jan. 6. 65-

State of North-Carolina,
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1829.

THE subscriber having been qualified as administrator, with the will annexed, of the rights and credits of the late John Omsstead, dec'd, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

James Webb, Adm'r.
Jan. 2. 89-6w

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st of July, 1829.

A John H. Atkins Anderson Armstrong Philip Alston B Thomas Barton William Brown David Blalock Thomas Branch John Ballard James Branley Henry Boyle William Barbee James Brockwell Abner E. Bruce Warren C. Ball C Thomas Clancy Mrs. C. Carter John Caragoin or Edward Turner John Craig John F. Cowan John Crawford Cornelius Cook Jeffrey Kurkelin James Clark Joel Chipman Richard Clinton Standford Cheek 2 Clerk of Orange Superior Court D Eldridge Duniven Nathaniel Dishough Elizabeth Douglass Matthew Durham James Duffell Darius Dossitt E Henry Elliott F Abraham Foller John Findley Monroe Forney G Benjamin Gant William W. Gant John F. Gonceke H Ezekiel Haily Neal H. Horton Frances R. Huntington 2 M. L. Hammond Ephraim Harris Thomas Holloway John Harvey William Holt Henry Hurdle James A. Hunt Alfred Horn I James S. Irwin William Inscore J Edmond W. Jones 2 Isabel Johnston Cadwallader Jones Jacob Jackson Samuel Johnston K Benoni Jackson Catherine M. Jackson James Jackson L William Kirkland 7 Fielding Lewis Benjamin Leadbetter John Long William Lipscomb James P. Laws John Latta M Joel M'Daniel William D. Murphy Julia R. Moore 2 John S. Moody Elizabeth Manner Margaret Murdoch James M'Ghee John Moody 3 O Sarah O'Daniel P Tempy Primrose R Jerry Roberts Thomas Ruffin Hezekiah Revel James Rainey John Riley Robert D. Russell or Albertus Watts Nathaniel Revils Willis Reeves S James M'K. Sneed Daniel Self Frederick Swann Peter Stoner Secretary of Orange Sunday School Henry Stovall Emanuel Stradwick T James Turner Henry Trice Toliver Terrell Richard Tapp James Trice James Thomas William B. Tillason Solomon Thompson James Thompson Samuel Taylor J. Turner 2 John Vanhook 3 John Vickers W Joseph Woods William Wells, sen. James Webb Charity Wilson Sampson Woods Lucy Wilson John Workman 2 Thomas Wilson John Walker Y David Yarbrough 3 John Young
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R. L. Cook, P. M.
June 30. 88-

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale at the C. House in Hillsborough, on the Tuesday of next August court, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz:

One Tract containing four hundred and thirty-one and a half acres, adjoining the lands of Judge Norwood, Jan. Hart, and others.

One Tract containing two hundred and seventeen acres, adjoining the aforesaid tract, and others.

One Tract containing one hundred and ninety-eight acres, adjoining the lands of Benj. Carroll, and others.

The above lands will be sold on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with good security, to bear interest from the date.

A lien on the property will also be required.

Wm. Kirkland.
July 14. 90-1f

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all those indebted to him, to come forward and make payment on or before next August Court, as the situation of his affairs will not admit of his giving longer indulgence.

Wm. Kirkland.
July 14. 90-1f

FIFTY CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from me on the 6th inst. a bound boy, by the name of

JAMES M'COLLUM,
who is about seventeen years of age, between four and five feet high, dark complexion, &c. Said boy has a very noted mark which I have no doubt will detect him, which was caused by a burn under the throat, when young. I do hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or employing said boy under the penalty of the law.

Said boy was bound to me some years since to learn the Brick-laying business.
Sam'l Hancock.
July 13. 90-3w

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the 6th Regt. Cavalry, second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Morrow's, on the 30th of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial, and on the 31st, you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

J. Allison, Colonel.
June 9. 86-

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine on Ence, at the Old Tilt Hammer, having been lately repaired, and her cylinders newly clothed with cards of the best quality, is now ready for business. Good work will be warranted for eight cents a pound, or the fifth part of the wool, to those who will bring their wool in warm weather, well picked and washed, with one pound of clean lard or oil, to every ten pound of wool.

Sam'l S. Claytor.
June 9. 3m-86

RAN AWAY.

ABOUT the 1st of May last, my negro man A. FRED. I swapped for him in February last, with Alexander Doughton, who bought him of a Mr. Freeling, in Orange county, N. C. Said negro is of a dark complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, stout built, and his upper teeth rotten. He is supposed to be lurking about in the neighbourhood of Mr. Freeling, where he has a wife and children. A reasonable compensation will be given to any person who will take him up, and confine him in jail, so that I get him again.

Samuel Neely.
York District, S. C. June 26. 89-3w

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I do hereby forwarn all persons from trading with or employing any one of my negroes to work for them, without first making application to me, under the penalty of the law.

Samuel Thompson.
Hillsborough, July 6th. 89-3w

NOTICE.

I HAVE for sale 5,000 lbs. of prime BACON, also a few barrels of FLOUR.

Sam'l Child.
June 16. 87-1m

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

HAVING employed a competent assistant, I will receive a Latin Grammar class at the commencement of the next session. Also a few English scholars.

The session will begin on the 16th of July.

Wm. J. Bingham,
Principal.
June 23. 87-3w

CASH

WILL be given for several LIKELY NEGROES.

Inquire at this Office.
June 30. 87-

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.



RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the American Farmer.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SILK WORM.

(Concluded.)

2d Age.—When the insects begin to revive, they should not be fed so soon. Time should be allowed for a large majority of them to be in a state to require food before it is furnished, and several hours should be permitted to elapse, rather than lose the opportunity thus afforded of equalizing them. It will now be necessary to increase the space they before occupied, and the expedient of the twigs with leaves may again be resorted to, to transfer them to two clean sheets of paper, and to divide the stock between them, or on three, if they appear crowded; feeding, after they have reposed an hour or two, with leaves cut less fine than before, and removing the twigs when they have been deserted. The paper they left, with the litter remaining on it, should be removed from the apartment.

It is better now instead of confining the insects to the centre of the sheet, to form them in a band along the middle of it, and to preserve this disposition of them during the rest of their treatment. It will enable them to be fed by laying the leaves on the outside of the bands, and require fewer to be sprinkled over them, which are always oppressive. These bands may be enlarged, by attracting the worms towards the edges of the paper as they augmented in size.

They will require double the food they received in the first age, which may be furnished in the same manner, and when they fall into their second mue on the fourth or fifth day, the same precautions should be observed, only allowing them occasionally, a little more air if the weather be fine and warm. Should the door or window be opened once or twice during this age, to reduce the thermometer a degree or two for a short time, it would have a beneficial effect, by producing a change of air in the apartment.

3d Age.—The insects will now have attained a size that will require for a further augmentation of space and food. A shell should therefore be provided in a part of the room where they will be protected from the sun, a strong glare of light, or current of air. A corner adjoining a south or east window, would be the most suitable situation. It may be raised three feet from the ground, and attached to the wall or otherwise supported. If eight feet long by thirty inches wide, it will be sufficient to contain the sheets on which they are subdivided through this and the following age, when another may be added to conclude the experiment. They would do very well on tables, where it is not convenient to erect shelves, and the papers might be dispensed with, placing them on the board, provided it be smooth and dry; but it would then be more difficult to clean them of their litter.

Four or six sheets will now be necessary, to which they may be removed, as before, when recovered from their torpor, and deposited on the shelf, beginning at one end of it and extending the papers along the middle, as the quantity is increased.

They will probably require shifting to fresh papers, once or twice during this age, which is very easily accomplished, by throwing them a few fresh and entire leaves, to which they will soon attach themselves, and thus afford the means of removing them. It may be necessary to purify the air of the room, which is often offensive, from the quantity of decaying leaves, and the litter of the insects. For this purpose, the following simple process is recommended.

In a plate, saucer, or other open vessel, mix together three tea-spoons full of common salt, and one of the black oxide of manganese, (to be had of any druggist,) and pour thereon two or three spoons full of sulphuric acid, (oil of vitri-

ol,) carry the mixture round the room, that the gas (chlorine) which will immediately be evolved, may be freely circulated. Care should be taken to hold it at arms length and above the head, as it is pernicious if inhaled directly into the lungs, tho' perfectly harmless if breathed in an apartment. A substitute for this, when it can conveniently be had, is vinegar, sprinkled lightly over the floors and shelves, or poured on a hot iron, that the fumes may spread through the apartment. By these means, with the occasional admission of air by raising the window to the full during the day, and leaving it up for an inch or two when the nights are sultry, the worms may be kept in good condition and escape the evils to which they are liable in close and overheated apartments. Moisture is also very injurious to them; it will destroy them if brought in with their food, and renders them sickly and inactive when it prevails in the atmosphere. It is, therefore, recommended to kindle a little fire of light wood, that will burn briskly with a bright blaze, if a long spell of wet weather should occur, even though it should be warm. They can better withstand heat than humidity, though every precaution should be taken to exempt them from either. In our climate, however, little is to be apprehended on the latter score, at the season of this culture, and the former may be obviated by the judicious admission of air at proper seasons. A piece of gauze or fly net should be used, when the windows are up, to keep out flies and gnats, which are very annoying to silk worms.

On the fourth and fifth days, they have their third mue, and their food and treatment are to be regulated as on the former occasions.

4th Age.—The treatment during this, differs very little from the last. The insects will increase rapidly in size and appetite, and must be managed accordingly, dividing them on fresh sheets and augmenting the supply of leaves, which may now be given in larger cuts. They should have four regular meals per day. One very early in the morning, the second about ten, third at three, and the last late in the evening, and it is often necessary to throw them a few leaves in the intervals, especially if they show signs of hunger by restlessness and by lifting their heads when approached. The chief art in the management of silk worms is, in adapting their food to their wants, and this can only be acquired by observation. If they have too little, it retards their growth and operations; if too much, it oppresses them, and adds to the trouble of attending them, accumulation of dried leaves remaining unconsumed, which also contribute very much to corrupt the air of the apartment.

It will now be time to put up the second shelf about two feet above the first, and to remove to it some of the worms if they appear crowded. If not, it will be ready to receive them, after they recover from their fourth and last mue, which takes place about the fifth or sixth day.

I repeat that the time of these mues is very uncertain, and have not, therefore, pretended to fix the exact periods of their occurrence or termination. They cannot, however, be mistaken. The worm first refuses food, remains for some hours quite inactive; is then observed to be agitated, to cast its skin, and shortly after to resume its functions. Nature seems to have made this little insect the subject of her ingenuity, and to have contrived these mues to augment the display of it. She has given it a covering, which, at first hangs loosely about it, but which soon becomes too small to contain its bulk, rapidly increased by its voraciousness; with an instinct nearly allied to reason, it abstains for a time from food, that its body may be sufficiently attenuated to pass through the rings into which its skin is divided; then casting forth some glutinous matter, which binds it by one extremity to the surface on which it is placed, it struggles forth at the other, leaving its incumbrance behind, and prepared to run another career of gluttony.

5th Age.—This is the important period in the management of the silkworm, and should have unemitted attention. It has now become valuable, on account of the time and labor bestowed on it, and as it is about to afford the harvest, it should be diligently looked to.

The temperature may now be reduced to 70 deg. Far (too much heat having the effect of rendering the worms indolent,) the space increased, and the

mod given in entire leaves, or mostly torn in two. It is said they consume two hundred times the quantity that served them in their first age, and a good stock must, therefore, be brought in at every gathering. In removing them, it is well to keep such as are backward in their recovery, distinct, as they will be later in climbing, and require food longer than the rest.

The decayed leaves should be carefully picked off two or three times a day, and the worms shifted once or twice before they begin to evince a commencement of their labours, which will be in eight or ten days from the mure. The last changing should, if possible, take place just before they begin to climb, and the fumigation used at the same time, and as often before as the state of the atmosphere in the room seems to require it.

It will not be difficult to discover when the insects have arrived at maturity. It may be known by many indications. By their crawling over the fresh leaves without nibbling them, and raising their heads as if they had other wants. They become almost transparent, especially on the back, and their necks are shrivelled or wrinkled. Their bodies have a pulp-like appearance, and become shorter and thicker. They are also more disposed to roam than hitherto, and begin to leave silky traces on the papers as they pass over them.

It will now be necessary to afford them the means of forming their cocoons, which may be done, by cutting from the young chestnut trees the extremities of their branches, which are well supplied with leaves, and sticking them in holes bored in the bottom of the upper shelf, so that they may extend down to the lower one, and a few of the leaves rest thereon, that the worms may reach them and climb conveniently. The upper shelf may be provided for by stretching a line over it, to which the boughs may be suspended and allowed to hang down in the same manner. These boughs must not be placed too thick at first, lest they interfere with the insects that are not disposed to mount, and prevent them from finding their food, which must still be furnished them, diminishing the quantity in proportion to their numbers. The shelves should be frequently visited at this period, and boughs continually suspended over such places as require them. If a straggler be found remote from the branches, it may be gently lifted and laid near them, and when any of these appear crowded, they may be removed with the worms on them, and suspended in some other part of the room, supplying their places with fresh ones. In this manner the insects are not oppressed, and the air can better circulate among them, which it should be permitted to do freely, soon as they have enveloped themselves in their cocoons.

A few worms may require to be fed for some days after the rest have completed their cocoons, and others will never form any. But this is unavoidable. Three days and a half are required to complete their cocoons, and the sixth or seventh they may be detached from the leaves, beginning with the boughs first furnished, which are likely to contain the most perfect. When it is meant to reel them, and this cannot be done immediately, it is necessary to throw them into boiling water, or to bake them in an oven to destroy the insect, which would otherwise pierce them, when it is transformed into a moth, and spoil them for this purpose.

If it be desired to obtain a stock of eggs, the cocoons, after having been stripped of the loose silk or bur that surrounds them, should be laid on one of the shelves that the worms occupied, selecting as the best, those cocoons of a middle size, of a light straw colour, which appear hard and of a dark texture. The room should be so much heated, that objects can hardly be discerned across it. In the course of four or five days, or sooner, if the weather be warm, the end of the cocoon will become moist, and the butterfly, which the insect is metamorphosed, will make its appearance. The males may easily be distinguished from the females, as they are much smaller and more active. An equal number should be placed together on sheets of paper, and laid on the unoccupied shelf, there to remain for a few hours, when the male may be removed, and the female left to deposit her eggs, which she will soon do on a small spot of the paper. The eggs will at first be of a yellow colour, but will become of a dark hue in the course of two or three days. The papers should be carefully rolled together, and wrapped round with a piece of cloth, to keep them dry, and placed in a cool cellar, to remain until they are wanted for the ensuing season. I am not prepared to say, whether any advantage would be derived from attempting two crops in the same season, which the length of our summers and the property of the mulberry to produce its leaves, would enable us to do. Circumstances prevented me from making the experiment last summer; but an acquaintance who tried it, tells me the cocoons were very small. It is probable, the excessive heat may be prejudicial to the insects. I will however, make the attempt this season, and advise those who have the facilities to do the same.

To obtain the silk from the cocoons, requires a reel of a particular construction, and as the produce of the number

of worms that will be attended by any individual this year, will probably be but small, it will be better to let them come to perfection, that a stock of eggs may be provided for another season.

For the gratification of curiosity, and to show that this operation is not attended with great difficulty, a few skeins may be run off, by means of the ordinary winding apparatus used in family manufacture. Having first stripped the cocoons of the bur, they are to be thrown into a vessel of hot water, the proper temperature of which is to be found by experience. If too great it will render the thread brittle; if not warm enough to dissolve the gummy matter which abounds in it, it will come off with difficulty. A few degrees below the boiling point will be most suitable, and when this is attained, the balls are to be stirred round with a small whisk, or the feathered end of a quill, until the threads attach to it; lifting these, and drawing them a few times with the hands, the balls remaining on the water until they run well, they may be made fast to the reel and wound off without trouble, if only two or three cocoons are united to form the thread. This will be sufficient to ascertain the quality of the silk, though for the purposes of the manufacture and carefully reeled, it is worth four to five dollars per pound, and the bur or loose silk, that which is thrown aside in reeling, as well as the pierced cocoons, will all be valuable.

A reel, with the art of using it, will be indispensable in every establishment, where the production of silk is undertaken. This machine, which is not costly, and for which I can at any time furnish a model, is the only item of expense necessary in the business. The eggs may easily be procured: there is scarcely a farm that has not many fine mulberry trees upon it, or some vacant field or fence row, where they might be planted: scarcely a dwelling that has not some spare corner, or a family where there are not unemployed females and children, whose services might thus be rendered productive, and who, in this light and interesting occupation, would meet a better reward for their industry in two months, than the various small objects on which they now bestow it, would obtain for them in twelve. They will find it a pursuit, uniting amusement with the prospects of gain, and particularly adapted to those situations of life, where capital is scarce and employment uncertain.

The success which has rewarded our enterprise in many of the useful arts, so long considered as peculiar to European ingenuity, encourages me to believe, that this important branch may be advantageously undertaken—prompted to it, as we are, by the suitability of our climate, the luxuriance of our foliage, and the increasing necessities of our population.

W. B. BUCHANAN.

Warren, Mich., 1828.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM FRANCE.

New York, July 15.

By the packet ship *Sully*, Captain R. J. Macy, we have received, says the *Gazette*, Paris and Havre Journals to the 1st of June, inclusive. We annex a summary of the most interesting portion of their contents.

A Frankfort paper of the 27th of May, says, "from the tenor of our last advices from Vienna, there was a report on change of the Persians having made an incursion into the Russian territory. It was even said that the Persians had succeeded in taking by a coup de main two strong fortresses, which according to the last treaty of peace, the shah had ceded to the Muscovites. The news had the effect of advancing the funds, as speculators thought they saw a more favorable chance for the Turks."

A Bucharest article of the 6th of May says, "Traces of contagion have shown themselves not only at Bucharest, but in the army, and nearly twenty men in a regiment of uhlans cantoned in the village of Hileachtie, near Bucharest, die daily, around which a cordon has been formed, and officers of the regiment, who were at Bucharest, were not permitted to return. Two persons had arrived there who had purchased some clothing of persons suspected of having the disease, and had since died of a disease resembling the plague. The president of the Divan had informed the inhabitants of the principalities that he had determined to remit a part of the ordinary territorial impost in consequence of the misfortunes they had experienced."

The Queen of Spain was buried on the 20th of May in the vault for children in the Monastery of the Escorial, it not being lawful to inter those who die without children in the vault for Kings. Her remains were followed by an immense concourse of spectators; also by monks, priests, &c. on horseback or in carriages.

By her will she leaves all her jewels and personal effects to her attendants, including those who were banished in 1823 for opinions' sake. She also leaves \$20,000 to the Monastery of this Escorial, on condition that a mass be said daily, and a funeral service be performed on the anniversaries of her birth and death.

If these terms are not complied with, the legacy is to be transferred to the Monastery of Notre Dame d'Atocha; and if it fails to comply, it is to go to the Capuchins.

The *Gazette de France* of the 1st June, observes, "The German Journals have said a great deal of engagements that have taken place between the Russians and Turks. The direct correspondence with the place occupied by the army, contains nothing which confirms this news. It appears that the Russians are endeavoring to turn upon the Balkan, by moving towards Sizoboli and effecting a debarkation at Bourgas. A concentration of forces at Silistria and Ruteschuk was going on. If the Russians should succeed in taking Chomula, which the Turks consider the barrier of the empire, the war would be at end, and it is very probable that they would experience no further obstacles on their march to Constantinople."

The same paper says:—"The last accounts from Wallachia and Moldavia make no mention of the defeat of the Russians before Silistria, which, according to the reports on 'change and commercial letters, is said to have taken place on the 20th of April.—Travellers who left the Principalities much more recently, heard nothing on the subject."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 29.

Our subscribers must excuse us for the appearance of a half sheet this week, and the entire omission of any publication from this office last week. This disappointment to our readers has been occasioned by the sudden departure of one of the hands in our employ, and the previous engagements which required our attention. The paucity of intelligence at present, however, renders this irregularity of the least importance; and our subscribers shall be remunerated either by issuing an extra sheet or two during the session of our state and national legislatures, at which time the narrowness of our columns would otherwise exclude many articles of interest, or by an allowance made in settlement with them.

Improvements on the Cape-Fear River.

We are gratified to be able to inform our readers, that the improvements on the Cape-Fear River continue to be prosecuted with persevering industry and unvarying success. The locks at Backhorn Falls, at which the hands for sometime have been employed, have been completed, and boats were passed through them on the 20th inst. Boats can now therefore, with a little swell in the river, pass down and return, without any interruption, from Haywood to Fayetteville. The hands at work on the river have gone down to Smiley's Falls, and recommenced the work at that place, which the approach of winter the last season interrupted. We hope soon to be enabled to give a pleasing account of their operations at that place, now by far the worst on the river.

The advantages which may be anticipated from the improvements on this river, can be in some measure estimated by the following statement: Mr. Jonathan Haralson, of Haywood, lately sent to Fayetteville twenty-seven bales of cotton, in a boat belonging to him, (one of the three with which Mr. Mebane descended some two or three months since.) Mr. Haralson sent his boat in the charge of four hands, three of whom he hired for the purpose; he estimated his own at the price he gave for the others, and the boat at the price of one hand, and the whole expense of the trip, going and returning, including all the provisions, was but twelve dollars. The cost of carrying this same cotton to Fayetteville in wagons, at forty cents per hundred, the usual price from Haywood to Fayetteville, would have been forty dollars; thus exhibiting a clear saving of twenty eight dollars—indeed of the freight which might have been brought back.

To the people of Orange, Wake and Person,

Fellow Citizens,

It becomes necessary for me again in this way to obtrude myself on your notice. I had hoped that the two gentlemen with whom it is my lot in the present instance to compete for the honorable station which you will soon be called upon to fill, would have sought your suffrages on the ground of their own merits, and not have descended to low tricks and cunning devices to deprive me of that support and confidence which a number of my fellow citizens have appeared willing to give. In making a tender of my services to the people of this district, I trust I was actuated by the purest motives, by a sincere regard for your welfare and that of our common country. It was not expected, when I became a candidate, that there would have been any other than Gen. Barringer and myself. Since that time, however, Dr. Craig has also declared himself a candidate for the same situation. Residing in the same county with myself, he has thought it necessary, in order to unite the good people of Orange in his support, to circulate reports through the district having no foundation in truth, and in violation of that charity and good feeling which should characterize honorable and high-minded citizens. He has asserted at one time, that I have leagued with Gen. Barringer in opposition to him; at another, that the people of Hillsborough had brought me out as a

candidate to cripple his election; that its citizens, and even some of my near relations, would support his election in preference to mine; and lastly, he has told the people, after I had assured him to the contrary, that I would withdraw from the contest.

With regard to the first charge, I unhesitatingly pronounce it to be false, and made without one particle of proof. I would appeal to you, and ask whether, in my public addresses, I have not at all times when opportunity permitted, though in a respectful manner, differed from the political course which Mr. Barringer had pursued while in congress. As to the second charge, I need not attempt to prove its absurdity, for the fact is known to most of you that I became a candidate several weeks before the doctor, and after he had told several of the citizens of Hillsborough, as well as myself, that he had declined being a candidate. I would also state, that I first declared myself while professionally attending Person county court, and before any citizen of Hillsborough knew that I had any intention of the kind. With respect to the support which the citizens of Hillsborough may be pleased to give me, I would say, that the relation of whom the gentleman speaks has more than once declared his intention of supporting my election, and I have reason to hope that many others of the good citizens will give me their suffrages.

The gentleman seems to claim your suffrages on the ground of his exclusive support to the election of Gen. Jackson. "A mysterious communication," once addressed to the editors of the *Raleigh Register*, in the hand-writing of the doctor, franked by him as post-master, and signed "Samuel T. Gates, secretary," calling a general meeting of the friends of "Messrs. William H. Crawford and Albert Gallatin, at Mason Hall, in Orange county," has been often talked of, but not denied nor explained by the author, nor has he informed us where this secretary of his own manufacture resided; or whether he be an ideal or a real bona fide personage.

One word with regard to General Barringer and I will close this address. It is my good fortune, for so I must esteem it, to have an extensive family connexion in Wake, all of them respectable and worthy citizens. The gentleman has asserted while in Orange, that even my relations in Wake would not support my election. This was, to say the least of it, truly unkind in the gentleman. Some of them have since been at my house, others I have heard from, and I would assure the honorable gentleman that he has been much and willfully mistaken in his assertions. I have reason to believe that none of them have made any declarations of the kind, either to the gentleman himself or any body else; and if he will take the trouble to inquire of them, I have no doubt but that most if not all of them will satisfy him that he is wrong in his calculations. It is, fellow citizens, none other than one of those electioneering tricks for which the honorable gentleman has been so long and deservedly distinguished. Since I have been a candidate I have been much among you, your kindness deserves my warmest gratitude. I now commit all my pretensions in the present contest into your hands; do with me as you please. I love my country, I would sacrifice my life, my all, in defence of her liberties; and whether I be the object of your choice or not, it will be my highest ambition, my greatest pride, if I can in any way, either in public or private life, be serviceable to you, or to my country. It was the advice of the great apostle of liberty, that man should not live altogether for himself, but some for his country. Following this advice, I have made you a tender of my services, and if others be preferred to me I shall enjoy the consciousness that I have manifested a willingness to serve you.

Your friend and fellow citizen,
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Hillsborough, July 29th, 1829.

The commissioners appointed to hold a treaty with the Winnebago tribe of Indians, for the purchase of the Lead Mine district of country, on the Upper Mississippi, left St. Louis for that purpose on the 30th of June. The treaty is to be held at the village of Prairie du Chien, situate at the mouth of the Wisconsin, about six hundred miles above St. Louis. The *Beacon*, printed at the latter place, says, that if the object of this treaty should be attained, the United States will become possessed thereby of the richest lead mines in the known world. Another important advan-

tage, should the commissioners succeed in their object, will be, to open the communications between the Mississippi and the Lakes, facilitate the transfer of troops and munitions of war to the Canada frontiers, and relieve the confines of the northwestern states from all future apprehension of Indian wars. *Balt. Patriot.*

Mammoth Bones.—The New-York Enquirer says, there are specimens of bones to be seen in that city which must have belonged to an animal as big as the Park theatre. One side of the under jaw bone is twenty feet in length and three in width, weighing 1200 pounds. The ribs are nine feet long; and the other bones are of proportionate size! They were found in the valley of the Mississippi, 17 feet below the surface.

The report of the theological discussion at Cincinnati, between Messrs. Campbell and Owen, taken down by a competent stenographer, has been purchased by the former gentleman, and will be published. The work will be handsomely printed in one volume duodecimo, containing 600 pages, at one dollar and fifty cents in boards, or two dollars bound.

Elegant Specimen of American Manufactures.—President Jackson has ordered from Messrs. Bakewell, Pogo & Bakewell, of the city of Pittsburgh, a set of glass for his own use. That order is nearly completed. We had last week an opportunity of witnessing this very splendid exhibition of American skill and ingenuity. It consists of large and splendid bowls, with and without stands; celery glasses, pitchers, quart and pint decanters, tumblers, wine and champagne glasses, salts, &c. the whole tastefully executed in the very best style of workmanship. The glass is as pellucid as crystal; and the beautiful cuttings give a brilliancy of effect not easily described. We think this specimen of American workmanship will vie with the best productions of the French and English artists. It is very gratifying to witness the great perfection to which our artists have arrived in the various objects to which their skill and enterprise have been directed. We understand that the order is valued at about 1500 dollars. *Mercury.*

A question of some importance, and apparently of much hardship, has been decided at Rochester, N. Y. A man by the name of Allen, had been a resident of the village eight or nine years, but was absent twelve or fourteen months and returned previous to an election. To entitle himself to vote, he made oath that he had been a resident of the state for three years and of the county for one year next preceding the election. He was advised at the poll by several lawyers, that his temporary absence did not destroy his residence or right to vote, if his intention when he left was to return. He was indicted for perjury, and under the direction of the court, convicted and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. A question of some difficulty arises as to what will terminate a residence, and what is necessary to continue it. Where is the line to be drawn between a day and a year?

The Natchez, Mississippi, Galaxy gives the following melancholy picture of that town:

"Business is worse than dull. The merchants are 'not at home'. The lawyers, as they say in Kentucky, have gone into a state of reticacy. The doctors wear the face of solemnity, and are shaved by the square foot. In fact, we shall shortly require a pack of hounds to keep the rabbits and foxes from burrowing upon Main-street."

During the week ending July 4, seventy-four drunkards were taken up in the city of New-York—forty-eight of them by the night watch.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 24th instant, in the seventy sixth year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH McCULLOCH, consort of Mr. Robert McCulloch, after a painful and protracted illness of eight months, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation to the will of God.

She was pure in morals, simple in manners, sincere, benevolent, and pious. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them." *Communicated.*

WANTED.

A SMART likely negro girl, from fifteen to eighteen years of age, without a child, must know something about house work, &c. For such a girl the cash will be given. Apply at this Office. *July 29th.*